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AGO DA ltr dtd 13 Oct 1980; AGO DA ltr dtd 13 Oct 1980	

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

IN REPLY REFER TO

AGAM-P (M) (9 Feb 68) FOR OT RD-674077

16 February 1968

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, I Field  
Force Vietnam Artillery, Period Ending 31 October 1967 (U)

TO: SEE DISTRIBUTION

AD 387418

1. Subject report is forwarded for review and evaluation by USACPC in accordance with paragraph 6f, AR 1-19 and by USCONARC in accordance with paragraph 6c and d, AR 1-19. Evaluations and corrective actions should be reported to ACSFOR OT within 90 days of receipt of covering letter.

2. Information contained in this report is provided to insure appropriate benefits in the future from Lessons Learned during current operations, and may be adapted for use in developing training material.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

*C. A. Stanfiel*  
C. A. STANFIEL  
Colonel, AGC

Acting The Adjutant General

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as

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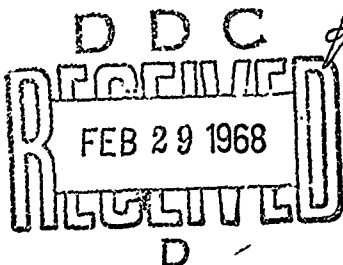
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I FFORCEV ARTY.

Date 14 November 1967



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3  
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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS I FIELD FORCE VIETNAM ARTILLERY  
APO 96350

AVFA-AT-D

14 November 1967

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Lessons Learned for Quarterly Period Ending  
31 October 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65) (UIC-WFFHAA) (U)

TO: See Distribution

SECTION 1 (S-NOFORN) Significant Organization or Unit Activities.

1. (C) General.

a. (U) During the period 1 August 1967 thru 31 October 1967, I Field Force Vietnam Artillery continued to support United States, Vietnamese and Free World Military Assistance Forces (FWMF) in I and II Corps Tactical Zones (CTZ).

b. (C) I Field Force Vietnam Artillery units, totaling two artillery groups, ten battalions, five separate batteries and two detachments, supported all major operations in II CTZ to include operations Pershing, Francis Marion, Greeley, MacArthur, Bolling, Byrd and Hong Kil Dong.

c. (C) Four battalions, two separate batteries and two detachments under I Field Force Vietnam Artillery (Forward) DONG HA and under operational control of III Marine Amphibious Force continued to support Marine operations in I CTZ.

d. (C) The 8th Battalion, 4th Artillery (175mm gun self-propelled) arrived in country in mid-August 1967 and was placed under I Field Force Vietnam Artillery (Forward) (DONG HA) with operational control to III Marine Amphibious Force. The battalion was assigned the mission of General Support Reinforcing the 12th Marine Regiment. Battalion base camp was established at DONG HA.

e. (C) 3d Battalion, 6th Artillery was issued FADAC to battery level in mid August 1967. Their 60 day evaluation report was forwarded in mid October 1967 to justify an expanded basis of issue to battery level for 105mm units. The battalion has experienced extremely good first round accuracy.

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FOR OT 674077  
Date 14 November 1967

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4

f. (U) To facilitate more efficient operations, the physical location of the Fire Support Coordination Element was moved to a room adjoining the I Field Force Vietnam Tactical Operations Center on 20 August 1967.

g. (U) A profitable IFVOC working conference for I Field Force Vietnam divisional and non-divisional artillery units was conducted on 23-24 August 1967 at Headquarters, United States Army Vietnam. The purpose of the conference was to tailor artillery units to accomplish the mission in RVN. The conference agreed on standardized MTOEs for the divisional light and medium battalions and the Force Artillery light, medium and heavy battalions, both towed and self propelled.

h. (U) In order to increase Force Artillery efforts, effectiveness and responsiveness in support of the ARVN, I Field Force Vietnam Artillery established a liaison section with Headquarters II Corps the first week of September 1967.

i. (FOUO) On 9 September 1967, radar section number 6, HNB, 8th TAB, 26th Artillery was relieved of the mission of Countermortar Radar support of Task Force 2/7th Cav at PHAN THIET and assigned a new mission of Countermortar Radar support of CAM RANH BAY/DONG BA THIN complex. The section departed PHAN THIET on 9 September 1967 by LST and arrived at CAM RANH BAY on 10 September 1967. Upon arrival at CAM RANH BAY the section was placed under OPCON to 18th Engineer Bde.

j. (C) In September, Battery C, 6th Battalion, 32d Artillery displaced from NINH HOA to the central highlands to support the 4th Infantry Division in the Francis Marion area of operation. Subsequently, they were displaced to operation Bolling in support of the 173d Airborne Brigade.

k. (C) In mid September 1967, Battery B, 6th Battalion, 27th Artillery was relieved of its operational mission in I CTZ and deployed in III CTZ.

l. (U) Major General Charles P. Brown Jr. Commandant, United States Army Artillery and Missile School was hosted by I Field Force Vietnam Artillery units during his artillery assistance visit to II CTZ from 19-21 September 1967.

m. (C) Battery C, 6th Battalion, 16th Artillery was relieved of its mission in the Pershing area of operation and was employed in Operation Bolling in support of the 173d Airborne Brigade in late September.

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n. (C) The 108th Artillery Group arrived in country during the first week in October 1967. They will be attached to Headquarters, United States Army Vietnam but will be under operational control of the III Marine Amphibious Force in I CTZ. Those Force Artillery units under I Field Force Vietnam Artillery (Forward)(DONG HA) will be attached to the 108th Artillery Group effective 1 November 1967 and the forward Headquarters will be dissolved concurrently.

o. (C) In order to influence future operations in II CTZ, the I Field Force Vietnam Artillery Officer recommended to the Commanding General, I Field Force Vietnam that all non-divisional artillery units be attached to Force Artillery. On 15 October 1967, 2d Battalion, 17th Artillery was removed from attachment to the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) and attached to I Field Force Vietnam Artillery with further attachment to 41st Artillery Group. Their mission is to support the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) in the Pershing area of operation and base defense of Camp Radcliffe.

p. (C) Effective 19 October 1967, Battery A, 1st Battalion, 30th Artillery was placed under operational control of the Americal Division Artillery operating in the southern portion of I CTZ.

q. (U) On 27 October 1967, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, I Field Force Vietnam Artillery received a Command Inspection from I Field Force Vietnam. Brigadier General George S. Blanchard, Chief of Staff, conducted an inspection in ranks, walk through of the billets and toured all sections of the headquarters and the battery. Concurrently, representatives of the I Field Force Vietnam staff conducted a detailed inspection within their areas of interest.

r. (C) On 28 October 1967, Battery A, 3d Battalion, 18th Artillery displaced from the Pershing to MacArthur area of operation to increase heavy artillery support of the 4th Infantry Division. The 52d Artillery Group assumed operational control of this battery.

s. (U) On 31 October 1967, Brigadier General James G. Kalergis assumed command of I Field Force Vietnam Artillery from Brigadier General William O. Quirey. A change of command ceremony was held at the 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne) Quadrangle, NHA TRANG. Colonel Frank A. Chance, Jr, Deputy Commander, I Field Force Vietnam Artillery was commander of troops.

t. (C) During this quarter more Force Artillery was committed to support ARVN units. Batteries A and D, 1st Battalion, 92d Artillery have supported recent ARVN operations.

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u. (FOUO) During the quarter the radar officer and senior radar technician of Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 8th (TAB) Battalion, 26th Artillery conducted a three week AN/MPQ-4A Radar course at Camp Townes and PHU CAT AFB. The program of instruction for the 54 students included operations and nomenclature of the AN/MPQ-4A radar and power unit PU-304, map reading, M-2 aiming circle, RSOP, weapons location and mean point of impact and high burst registrations.

2. (S-NOFORN) Operations and Training Activities.

a. (U) I Field Force Vietnam Artillery Regulation 1-1, "Quarterly Command Inspection," was published on 5 August 1967. The purpose of this regulation is to establish guidelines for a quarterly inspection for each battalion, separate battery and detachment attached to I Field Force Vietnam Artillery. The regulation supplements I Field Force Vietnam Artillery Regulation 350-1 by providing a detailed check list for each staff section in its area of interest. The inspection is designed to evaluate the combat and operational effectiveness of the unit but not to interfere with current operations.

b. (C) In order to improve the overall combat effectiveness of ARVN/RF/PF Forces, artillery groups attached to I Field Force Vietnam Artillery were tasked to provide on-call, mobile training teams to instruct forward observer, fire direction and survey procedures. During the month of October 1967 I Field Force Vietnam Artillery liaison officer to II Corps coordinated training requirements between the Force Artillery groups and the ARVN division artilleries. I Field Force Vietnam Artillery battalions scheduled and conducted this training.

c. (C) Statistics for US Artillery in II Corps Tactical Zone and I Field Force Vietnam Artillery units in DMZ area for the reporting quarter:

(1) Missions fired:

	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>OCT</u>
H&I	45,110	34,441	34,716
OBSERVED	10,771	9,109	10,593
UNOBSERVED	12,298	8,785	5,436

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(2) Ammunition Expenses:

MONTH	CALIBER	RDS EXPENDED	% OF TOTAL	RDS/TUBN/DAY
Aug	105mm	265,729	66%	42
	155mm	72,204	18%	36
	175mm	29,916	8%	30
	8 inch	<u>32,883</u>	<u>8%</u>	<u>29</u>
TOTAL		400,732	100%	38*
Sep	105mm	221,181	63%	36
	155mm	68,190	20%	36
	175mm	31,982	9%	33
	8 inch	<u>27,923</u>	<u>8%</u>	<u>28</u>
TOTAL		349,276	100%	33*
Oct	105mm	245,042	70%	39
	155mm	50,561	14%	25
	175mm	22,979	7%	21
	8 inch	<u>32,149</u>	<u>9%</u>	<u>32</u>
TOTAL		350,731	100%	34*

\* Prorated average.

d. (C) Artillery Strength:

(1) The following chart reflects artillery tube strength by caliber for US, ARVN and FVMAF artillery units in II Corps Tactical Zone at the end of the quarter.

**CONFIDENTIAL** V

**SECRET NOFORN**

	<u>105mm</u>	<u>155mm</u>	<u>175mm</u>	<u>8 inch</u>
US Divisional	108	18	0	4
ROK Divisional	108	36	0	0
US Force Artillery	79	46	12	28
ARVN Artillery	72	36	0	0
5th SFG (CIDG Camps)	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	383	136	12	32

(2) Tube strength for Army Artillery units supporting III MAF in I CTZ at end of reporting quarter were as follows:

<u>105mm</u>	<u>155mm</u>	<u>8"</u>	<u>175mm</u>
18	0	0	24

e. (U) Personnel of Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, I Field Force Vietnam Artillery were engaged in 92 days of mission oriented operations. Required mandatory and on-the-job training was conducted concurrently for 66 days.

f. (S-NOFORN) In August 1967, 19 personnel from I Field Force Vietnam Artillery 8 inch and 155mm units attended a one week nuclear assembly refresher training course in Korea. The requirement by USARPAC to maintain three trained nuclear assembly personnel per battery and three per battalion headquarters is unrealistic for several reasons.

(1) To maintain adequate technical proficiency, at least one technical operation and one reading session should be conducted weekly. This required training is impossible because the appropriate publications, assembly tools and practice rounds are not allowed in RVN.

(2) The combination of a short one year tour, the infusion program and normal combat attrition of personnel makes the absence of these personnel for refresher training an additional burden on their units.

(3) The complex and detailed administration requirements to implement the Surety Program (AR 50-1, AR 50-2 and AR 50-3) is a burdensome and unrealistic task in a counterinsurgency environment. Firing units habitually are employed in isolated fire bases and maintain minimum essential administrative personnel.

### 3. (U) Personnel.

a. Awards and Decorations: The following awards and decorations were presented during the quarter:

**SECRET NOFORN**

9

	Aug	Sep	Oct
BS	2	6	9
ARCON	2	5	6

b. Accidents: The following accidents were recorded during the quarter:

	Aug	Sep	Oct
Vehicular	0	0	2
Other	0	0	0

c. Personnel and Administration: Strength figures of Headquarters I Field Force Vietnam Artillery on 31 October 1967 were:

	OFF	WO	EM
Authorized	34	2	159
Assigned	31	2	133
Present for Duty	31	2	124

d. Morale and Discipline: The morale and discipline have continued to be excellent throughout the reporting period.

#### 4. (U). Military Civic Actions.

a. MEDCAP II: MEDCAP activities have been extended to include dental care in many areas. The 52d Arty Gp is now visiting an additional three (3) villages in the Pleiku area. Many battalions have integrated their MEDCAP visits into sick call conducted by ARVN units. The battalions are also using MEDCAP to train Vietnamese personnel in basic diagnosis and treatment. The value of MEDCAP as a start for further civic action projects is becoming more evident. MEDCAP is an excellent way to show the people that we want to help.

b. Civic Action Projects: The efforts of I Field Force Vietnam Artillery units in civic action work are changing from outright contributions to helping the Vietnamese help themselves. New projects initiated include fish pond construction, medical training for Vietnamese personnel, sewing classes for four (4) Jarai women, construction of a hamlet Headquarters, distribution of edible garbage to pig farms and construction of spillways and wells. Involving RVN armed forces in the civic action program is receiving continued emphasis from artillery units.

c. I Field Force Vietnam Artillery Regulation 515-1 (Military Civic Action) was published on 19 September 1967 and distributed to battery level.

10.  
d. Annex G (Military Civic Action Inspection Check List) was added to I Field Force Vietnam Artillery Regulation 1-1 (Quarterly Command Inspection) on 20 September 1967. This Annex will aid the units in preparing for the S5 portion of the Quarterly Command Inspections.

SECTION 2 (S-NOTORN) COMMANDERS OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

PART 1 (S) OBSERVATIONS (LESSONS LEARNED).

1. (S) Fire Support Coordination Element. (FSCE)

a. (U) Target Development Program.

(1) Item: Selection of Targeting Data.

Discussion: Targeting data is received by the FSCE from many sources. This intelligence information must be screened carefully to prevent duplication and meaningless plots on the targeting maps.

Observation: As the intelligence summaries, observation reports, special studies, photographic interpretations, preliminary interrogation reports and intelligence reports are received, the Artillery Intelligence Officer selects those items depicting enemy buildup of a permanent nature. Enemy reports/sightings of company-size or larger are plotted on the targeting maps and included in the interdiction target lists. The remaining possible targets are filed for use as collateral target information.

(2) Item: Availability of Intelligence Information.

Discussion: I Field Force Vietnam FSCE has access to the following sources of intelligence: all MACV J-2 CIGV, USARV, II Corps, each ARVN division in II CTZ, each US unit in II CTZ (thru channels), 5th SFG, routine I Field Force Vietnam G-2 sources, USAF and USN.

Observation: In order to conduct a meaningful target analysis, every available intelligence source must be exploited.

b. (S) Administration.

(1), (U) Item: Mapboard Preparation.

Discussion: To provide a proper working surface, mapsheets and acetate overlays must remain flat and tight against the mapboards.

Observation: Under the conditions of high temperature and humidity encountered in RVN, mapsheets and acetate will remain flat and tight against the mapboards if installed at night, preferably from 2200 to 0400 hours.

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## (2) (U) Item: Clarity of Situation Maps.

Discussion: Since a wealth of information must be depicted graphically on the situation map, care must be exercised to avoid clutter and confusion.

Observation: Unit symbols should be aligned on the margins or other unused portions of the map, with lines drawn from the symbols to the respective grid locations.

## (3) (S) Item: Coordination of B-52 Strikes in the Proximity of Heavy Artillery.

Discussion: The attack altitude of heavy aircraft and the maximum ordinate of heavy artillery can conflict producing a safety hazard.

Observation: Coordination between FSCE and Direct Air Support Center permits immediate notification of the artillery unit involved, should the axis of attack enter the artillery's range capability. Notification includes target number, grid, altitude and axis of attack, TOT and a No-Bombs-After time, allowing heavy artillery to modify temporarily existing fire missions to preclude a safety hazard.

## 2. (U) Survey.

### a. Item: Use of the FADAC in the I Field Force Vietnam Artillery Survey Information Center (SIC).

Discussion: The M18 Computer, Gun Direction (FADAC) was issued to the I FFORCEV Arty SIC in mid-August. Since that time the FADAC has been an invaluable asset to the SIC by providing a more accurate and much more rapid method of computing:

- (1) Traverse and triangulation schemes.
- (2) Traverse adjustment.
- (3) Astronomic observations.
- (4) Geographic coordinates from UTM coordinates.
- (5) Zone to zone transformation problems.

(a) All five of the above listed capabilities are essential to the successful and efficient operation of the I FFORCEV Arty SIC. In all of the computations a hard copy is produced which contains the starting data, field data and a multiple printout of solutions. This printout permits a quick, easy check of all computations and can be retained as a permanent file copy. The printout, when utilized properly, insures that a more accurate and complete trig list can be published in a much shorter time than is possible when manual methods are used.

# SECRET

12/

(b) Maintenance has been performed in accordance with the applicable TMs with the result that the FADAC has had no deadline time since issue (167 hrs of operation). Of course, it has been utilized in a single location in facilities closely resembling those encountered at Ft Sill, Oklahoma.

(c) The only limitation of the FADAC in SIC operations in II CTZ has been that the program tape available currently is capable of traverses of only ten legs or less. Quite often, surveys are conducted in II CTZ which may consist of forty to fifty legs.

Observation: The FADAC is essential to optimum efficiency of a corps level survey information center operating in a tactical situation. It provides the capabilities necessary to operate in an area as large as that encountered in II CTZ of RVN.

b. Item: Publishing and updating of a trig list.

Discussion: In publishing the II CTZ and I CTZ Trig Lists, each survey control point (SCP) was plotted on the appropriate map sheet, scale 1:50,000. Each map sheet was then assigned a basic page number (i.e., 1, 2, 3, etc.). The SCP descriptions and drawing were listed on pages numbered with the same base as the map sheet on which the SCP was plotted (i.e., 1.10, 1.11, 2.10, 3.12, etc.). This provides the flexibility necessary when changes are made to the trig list so only those maps on which more control has been added need to be changed. This permits the printing and replacing of only those pages containing changes. Therefore, the basic configuration of the trig list will remain unchanged, and yet it can be checked easily for current data.

Observation: If a trig list is published utilizing an identification system which separates SCPs by map sheet and with a basic numbering system based on the map sheets, it provides maximum flexibility for changes needed to the trig list. Yet, this trig list can be used effectively even while the changes are being posted.

c. Item: Corps Arty Survey Planning in II CTZ.

Discussion: As discussed in previous lessons learned, the survey planning in II CTZ adheres to the principles outlined in FM 6-2, but is quite formal and detailed. The following factors deserve special emphasis. They have been important to the success of the I FFORCEV Arty survey program.

(1) Reconnaissance: The most important factor is the initial survey reconnaissance. This should be conducted by the I FFORCEV Survey Officer in a UH-1D helicopter. On the reconnaissance the general sites of the survey control points (SCPs) are selected on the ground, a survey scheme is developed based on actual intervisibility of proposed SCPs, accessibility to each SCP by means of wheeled vehicles is determined and maximum effort is made to extend survey control to as many occupied areas or base camps as possible.

13  
(2) Operations Order: Following the reconnaissance, publish a survey operation order which outlines the survey scheme, makes provisions for security, provides for logistical support, and establishes necessary guidelines and procedures to be followed.

(3) Weather: II CTZ has two distinct monsoon seasons. In the spring and summer months the interior and western highlands regions receive heavy rainfall and the coastal regions have dry weather. In the fall and winter months the reverse is true. Because of this, survey projects in II CTZ can be conducted throughout the year in predominately dry areas that provide the maximum visibility for survey operations.

(4) Distance: Throughout the past eight months, a planning guide of 7,000 meters per day with an allowable 10% rerun of the total distance has been used to plan survey projects. These guidelines have allowed adequate time for completion of the survey if the previous listed three items have been considered.

(5) Equipment: All surveys have been conducted using the DME-MC-8s. Calibration of these instruments is necessary periodically.

(6) Training: The training of personnel has been a relatively minor factor in survey planning in II CTZ. However, parties consisting of new personnel have been assigned projects in relatively secure areas and with very few terrain problems whenever possible.

Observation: A planning guide of 7,000 meters of survey per day can be used in II CTZ if the steps outlined in the above discussion are followed.

d. Item: Use of the Auto-Tape Survey Systems in RVN.

Discussion: The Auto-Tape Survey System was sent to RVN in late May 1967. Several of the components were shipped improperly, resulting in damage and/or failure to arrive at the desired destination. Therefore, it was late July before field testing of the system in RVN could be initiated. When testing was started, excessive temperatures necessitated some modification of the equipment. In addition, the absence of a FADAC and limited availability of aircraft limited the use of the system. However, testing has indicated that:

(1) A thorough plan must be prepared and understood by all members of the survey party prior to starting the survey if the system is to be used efficiently under combat conditions.

(2) Procedures outlined in FM 6-2 (Trilateration) must be followed when using this survey system if the results are to be considered valid.

(3) A FADAC should be issued with the system if it is to be of practical value in field situations.

14  
**SECRET NOFORN**

(4) The system still requires some modification if its potential is to be realized by the army.

Observation: Although the Auto-Tape Survey System has great potential value to the service, field tests in RVN have been inconclusive thus far.

3. (U) Communications:

Item: Rust in battery compartment of telephone set TA-312/PT.

Discussion: The condition of high humidity and heat existing in Vietnam causes condensation to form in the battery compartment of the telephone. This can easily cause rust on the walls and around the contact springs.

Observation: Weekly maintenance as prescribed in TM 11-2155 should be supplemented by more frequent checks.

**PART II (S-NOFORN) Recommendations:**

1. Relieve artillery units in RVN from the requirement to maintain nuclear assembly teams.
2. Station nuclear assembly teams with the essential equipment in locations such as Okinawa, Guam, Hawaii and Korea ready to be employed to nuclear delivery units in RVN if required.

1 Incl  
Organizational Structure

*James G. Kallergis*  
JAMES G. KALLERGIS  
Brigadier General, USA  
Commanding

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15  
AVFA-GC-OT (14 Nov 67) 1st Ind  
SUBJECT: Operational Report of Lessons Learned for Quarterly Period  
Ending 31 October 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65) (UIC-WFFHAA) (U)

HEADQUARTERS, I FIELD FORCE VIETNAM, APO 96350 21 NOV 1967

TO: Commanding General, United States Army Vietnam, APO 96375  
Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Department of the  
Army, Washington, D.C., 20310

Concur with the recommendations contained in the basic document.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

1 Incl  
ne

  
B. L. CHENAULT

2LT, AGC

Asst Adjutant General

SECRET

AVHGC-DST (14 Nov 67) 2d Ind (S)  
SUBJECT: Operational Report of Lessons Learned for Quarterly Period Ending  
31 October 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65) (UIC-WFFHAA) (U)

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY VIETNAM, APO San Francisco 96375 27 DEC 1967

TO: Commander in Chief, United States Army, Pacific, ATTN: GPOP-DT,  
APO 96558

1. (U) This headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the quarterly period ending 31 October 1967 from Headquarters, I Field Force Artillery (FFHA) as indorsed.

2. (S - NOFORN) Pertinent comment follows: Reference item concerning artillery units in RVN maintaining nuclear assembly teams, page 12, part II: Non-concur. USARPAC SECRET NOFORN message GPOP-SW 42280, DTG 270930W Nov 67, Subject: Nuclear Capability of US Army Units (U) and USARV SECRET NOFORN Ltr dated 9 December 1967, Subject as above, reaffirms the PREUSARNUCV and the requirement for assembly training in Korea.

3. (U) A copy of this indorsement will be furnished to the reporting unit through channels.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

1 Incl  
nc

*C. S. Nakatsukasa*  
C. S. Nakatsukasa  
Cpt, AGC  
Asst AG

Copy furn:

HQ, I FFORCEV  
HQ, I FFORCEV Arty

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17  
GPOP-DT(14 Nov 67)

(U) 3d Ind

SUBJECT: Operational Report for the Quarterly Period Ending 31 October  
1967 from HQ, I Fld Force Arty (UIC: WFFHAA)(RCS CSFOR-65)(U)

HQ, US ARMY, PACIFIC, APO San Francisco 96558


26 JAN 1968

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Department of the  
Army, Washington, D. C. 20310

This headquarters has evaluated subject report and forwarding  
indorsements and concurs in the report as indorsed.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

1 Incl  
nc

  
HEAVRIN SNYDER  
CPT, AGC  
Asst AG

RB1  
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A (Organizational Structure), to Operational Report of Lessons Learned for Quarterly Period Ending, 31 October 1967, (RCS CSFOR-65)(UIC-WFHAA) (U).

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Artillery units attached to I Field Force Vietnam Artillery at the end of the reporting period were:

41st Artillery Group

7th Battalion, 13th Artillery (105mm T)

Battery A, 3d Battalion, 18th Artillery (175mm SP)

7th Battalion, 15th Artillery (8 inch SP)

2d Battalion, 17th Artillery (105mm T/155mm T Prov)

5th Battalion, 27th Artillery (105mm T)

1st Battalion, 30th Artillery (155mm T)

Battery C, 6th Battalion, 16th Artillery (155mm T)

6th Battalion, 32d Artillery (8 inch SP)

4th Battalion, 60th Artillery (AWSP)

Battery E, 41st Artillery (MG)

Headquarters Battery, 8th Target Acquisition Battalion, 26th Artillery

Battery B, 29th Artillery (Searchlight)

52d Artillery Group

3d Battalion, 6th Artillery (105mm SP)

6th Battalion, 14th Artillery (175mm/8 inch SP)

1st Battalion, 92d Artillery (155mm T)

77th Field Artillery Detachment (Radar)

237th Field Artillery Detachment (Radar)

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16

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I Field Force Vietnam Artillery (Forward) (POM: HA)\*

8th Battalion, 4th Artillery (175mm SP)

1st Battalion, 40th Artillery (105mm SP)

235th Field Artillery Detachment (Radar)

238th Field Artillery Detachment (Radar)

1st Battalion, 44th Artillery (105mm SP)

Battery G, 65th Artillery (105mm SP)

Battery G, 29th Artillery (Searchlight)

2nd Battalion, 94th Artillery (175mm SP)

\* Subordinate units under operational control of III Marine Amphibious Force in I Corps Tactical Zone.

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**Security Classification**

(Security classification of title, body of abstract and indexing annotation must be entered when the overall report is classified)

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